

ADDITION TO THE REVISION OF THE GENUS *ATRACTODES*
(HYMENOPTERA : ICHNEUMONIDAE) OF THE WESTERN
PALEARCTIC REGION I

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Abstract

Atractodes thomsoni (Dalla Torre) is redescribed. New names are given to two species whose earlier names are homonyms: *A. thomsoni* Jussila and *A. rufipes* (Foerster). The former species gets the name *A. townesi*, n. name and the latter *A. fittoni*, n. name. *Atractodes tenuipes* Thomson is recorded from Britain for the first time.

This paper is the first addition to my revision of the genus *Atractodes* Gravenhorst of the western Palearctic Region (Jussila 1979). The material for this study was obtained from the collections of Department of Entomology, University of Lund (EL), Zoologische Sammlung des bayerischen Staates, Munich (XM) and R. Jussila (RJ).

1. *Atractodes thomsoni* (Dalla Torre) (Figs. 1-2)

Atractodes rufipes Thomson, 1884: 1025, F; holotype F: Sweden, Skåne, Ringsjon (EL). A junior primary homonym of *Atractodes rufipes* Provancher, 1884: 151 and *Atractodes rufipes* Foerster, 1876: 151, and a junior secondary homonym of *Atractodes rufipes* (Foerster, 1876: 30) (*Asyncrita*).

Atractodes thomsonii Dalla Torre, 1902: 725. See Fitton 1982: 19.

Asyncrita thomsoni (Dalla Torre, 1902: 739) (*Asyncrita*). See Fitton 1982: 19.

This species is lacking in my revision of the western Palearctic Region (Jussila 1979). It is redescribed below:

Female: Length 6.0 mm. Head shagreened on face and malar space, rest of head polished, punctate on face; vertex not narrowed (but rounded) behind compound eyes; temple broadest in its oral two-fifths; genal carina straight; occipital carina rounded in its middle part; malar space about 1.0 x width of mandible; clypeus rather convex, polished with punctured base, with middle 0.35 of its apical margin somewhat swollen, width about 3.0 x length; upper tooth of mandible longer and wider than lower tooth; compound eye glabrous; flagellum with 18 segments, length-to-thickness ratios: 2nd segment 3.5, 3rd 2.7, 5th 2.6, 7th and 10th about 1.8 and penultimate 1.1. Mesoscutum polished, notaulus reaching about 0.3 the distance to scutellum. Mesopleuron polished, somewhat shagreened beyond sternaulus; propodeum wrinkled, bearing rather distinct carinae, median area parallel sided with transverse carinulae, length about 2.3 x width, no apophysis or crest, propodeal spiracle small. Areolet closed, second recurrent vein with two bullae; nervellus opposite. Legs not very long and slender; length of hind coxa, seen from above, 1.8 x breadth; length of hind femur 2.8 x width; claw thick, about 1.5 x as long as arolium. Abdomen long and laterally compressed from segment 2 to apex (Fig. 1); apex of 1st segment, seen from side, straight (Fig. 2), cross section of petiole depressed, length of postpetiole 1.5 x width; tergite 1 obscurely shagreened,

F = female. M = male.

apically smooth, carinae weak, tergite 2 polished, length about 3.3 x width; hypopygium without punctures.

Black; brownish yellow on mandible except for brownish teeth, and palpi and tegula; yellowish orange on clypeus except for blackish base; yellowish brown on stigma except for more transparent basal and apical corners. Legs orange yellow.

Male : Unknown.

Material examined : The type-specimen of *Atractodes rufipes* Thomson.

An addition to the key to the females (Jussila 1979: 5):

- 23. Abdomen long and compressed from 2nd tergite on (Fig. 19 in Jussila 1979) 23A
- 23A. Hind coxa long: length, seen from below, 2.5 x breadth; length of hind femur 6.4 x width. Also flagellar segments long (e.g., 1st 5.0, 10th 2.4 and penultimate 2.0 x longer than broad). Clypeus, coxae, trochanters, and middle and hind femora black
..... *lapponicus* Jussila (p. 17 in Jussila 1979)
- Hind coxa not long: length, seen from below, 1.8 x breadth; length of hind femur 2.8 x width. Flagellar segments not long (e.g., 1st 3.5, 10th 1.8 and penultimate 1.1 x longer than broad). Clypeus partly and legs wholly light *thomsoni* (Dalla Torre)

2. *Atractodes townesi*, n. name

Atractodes thomsoni Jussila, 1979: 14, F; holotype F: Sweden, Kjosen (EL).

The name *thomsoni* Jussila is a junior primary homonym of *Atractodes thomsoni* (Dalla Torre). It is replaced by *Atractodes townesi*, n. name, to honor Dr. Henry K. Townes.

3. *Atractodes fittoni*, n. name

Asyncrita rufipes Foerster, 1876: 14, F; lectotype F: Germany, Cologne, by designation of R. Jussila, 1979 (ZM).

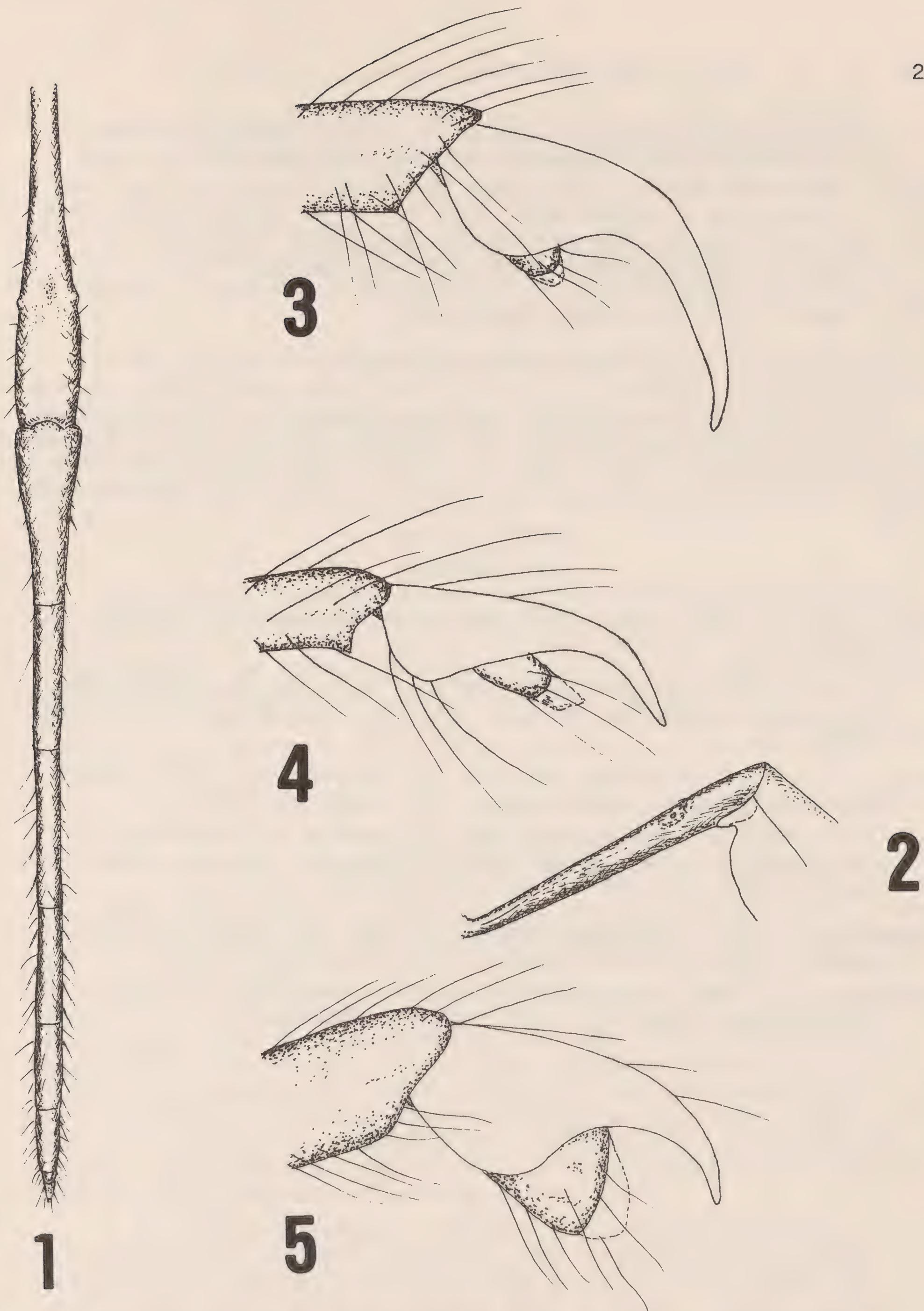
Atractodes rufipes, Jussila 1979: 31, F.

The name *rufipes* (Foerster) is a junior secondary homonym of *Atractodes rufipes* Provancher, 1874: 151 (Fitton 1982: 18-19). It is replaced by *Atractodes fittoni*, to honor Dr. M. G. Fitton.

4. *Atractodes tenuipes* Thomson (Fig. 3)

Atractodes tenuipes Thomson 1884: 1022, M F; holotype F: Sweden, Ostergotland (EL). The male specimens belong to *Atractodes pauxillus* Foerster, 1876 and *A. pusillus* Foerster, 1876 (Jussila 1979: 20-21). Plesiotype M: Sweden, Ang: Angerån 10. VII.-20. IX. 1977 (K. Muller leg.) (RJ).

This species has earlier been found only in Southern and Central Sweden. But in August 1981 Mr. T. Bass collected some *Limnophora riparia* (Fallen 1824) (Dipt., Muscidae) pupae from a reservoir outflow, England, Dorset: Wareham. This species of *Atractodes* emerged from some of the pupae. The species is under these circumstances new in the British fauna. The family Muscidae belongs to the cyclorrhaphous Diptera who are the only known hosts of this genus (Jussila 1979: 3).



Figs. 1-5. 1-2, *Atractodes thomsoni* (Dalla Torre), F (holotype of *A. rufipes* Thomson): 1, Abdomen in dorsal view. 2, Petiolar segment in sinistro-lateral view. 3-5, Apex of left hind leg in sinistro-lateral view: 3, *Atractodes tenuipes* Thomson F (holotype). 4, *A. pusillus* Foerster, F (holotype). 5, *A. pusillus* M (Sweden, Sk: Pålsgö).

Among the British *Atractodes* species, *A. tenuipes* mostly resembles *A. pusillus* Foerster, 1876 (*liogaster* Thomson, 1884), but the hind tarsal claw of the female shorter. Their apical part is as long as their basal part (Fig. 3); in *pusillus* the apical part of the hind tarsal claws is shorter than their basal part (Fig. 4). The male of *tenuipes* differs from *pusillus* male by its claws, too, which resemble those of the female (c.f. Fig. 3). The claw of *pusillus* male, see Fig. 5. The abdomen of *tenuipes* is medially reddish but that of *pusillus* oftenest wholly dark.

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